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Most Iranian Students Can Stay in U.S., Despite Severing of Diplomatic Relations

Those in 'good standing' will be allowed to complete their college work, White House says

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Most Iranians on U.S. campuses reacted calmly to President Carter's actions against their country. Above, 3 Iranian students at Texas Southern U.

By Lorenzo Middleton and Malcolm G. Scully

WASHINGTON

Iranian students who are in good standing at American colleges and universities will be allowed to stay in the U. S. until they complete the courses of study for which they were admitted, White House officials indicated last week.

However, President Carter's severing of diplomatic relations with Iran and barring of any future travel by Iranians to the U. S. seemed sure to reduce the heavy flow of people from that country to American colleges and universities.

In addition, Iranian students who leave the country for vacations or personal reasons may find it difficult to return, even though they still fulfill all the requirements for study in the United States.

More than 60,000 Iranians are believed to be studying this year in the United States, although the exact number is difficult to determine.

The U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has interviewed more than 56,000 Iranian students since last November, when President Carter ordered it to deport all those who had violated the terms of their visas.

Of those interviewed by immigration officials, 49,586 were declared to be in good standing, and 6,906 were found to be "deportable." Of the latter group, 173 were granted voluntary departure from the U. S. and 35 were deported. Another 2,522 are under orders to leave.

Immigration officials said some of the remainder had been reinstated and action against others was still pending. While spokes-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Small-College Association May Offer Women's Championships in 9 Sports

By Cheryl M. Fields

Members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics are voting this month on whether the organization should begin offering championships for women in nine sports, beginning next fall.

The proposed N.A.I.A. move into women's athletics follows a vote by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in January to begin offering women's championships in five sports in the 1981-82 academic year.

Both moves have angered leaders of women's athletics, who charge that the men's organizations are trying to take over the increasingly well-financed women's sports programs.

Delegates at the N.A.I.A.'s national convention last month voted in favor of offering women's championships, but the proposal must be approved by the full membership in a ballot conducted by mail. Two-thirds of the members responding must approve the plan for it to take effect.

Ballots must be returned by May 1.

The N.A.I.A. has 514 member institutions, mostly small and medium-sized colleges. It offers intercollegiate championships for men in 11 sports.

A proposal to offer women's championships failed by just six votes last year.

The N.A.I.A.'s Committee on Women's Athletics said the association "has a responsibility to sponsor equitable programs of intercollegiate athletics for men and women."

The committee has recommended that dues for colleges with teams competing in both the men's and the women's championships be increased by 50 per cent.

Common Rules for Men, Women

Under the proposal, the N.A.I.A. would create a women's division and develop common regulations and guidelines "for the administration of intercollegiate athletics for men and women."

There would be a transition period, however, before N.A.I.A. rules would apply to women's sports.

"All eligibility regulations approved by the membership to govern both men's and women's divisions shall become effective for the women's division beginning with the school year of 1982," the proposal said.

"During the transition years from the fall of 1980 to the fall of 1982, the eligibility regulations for the women's division within N.A.I.A. shall be governed by the institution and/or organization regulations under which member institutions' women's programs are being administered."

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, with 971 member institutions, has its own set of rules for women's sports.

Its officials said 77 per cent of N.A.I.A. members and 82 per cent of N.C.A.A. members also belong to the women's organization. Thus, under the N.A.I.A. proposal, the rules of the women's organization would be applied to women's championships until 1982 for institutions who are A.I.A.W. members.

Leaders of the women's organization have strongly attacked the moves by both men's groups to offer women's championships.

The A.I.A.W. has urged college and university presidents to think seriously before putting their women's programs under the men's organizations.

They contend that the women's organization already offers more championship opportunities for women—39 in 17 sports—than the men's organizations are proposing. Athletic opportunities for women would be limited in the N.C.A.A. or the N.A.I.A., they say. They also maintain

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News Summary

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"An intellectual boot camp" is how the president of the California Institute of Technology describes his institution. Story on Page 3.

Faculty salaries at public colleges have increased 5.3 per cent this year, according to one survey. Story on Page 9.

The College Board will give consumers more information about the Scholastic Aptitude Test. Story on Page 8.

Some campuses of the City University of New York were closed because of a transit strike. Story on Page 2.

A four-day workweek at colleges and universities wouldn't save energy, say higher-education groups. Story on Page 2.

Federal support for historically black colleges is still "woefully inadequate," says a new report. Story on Page 11.

The Senate budget committee wants to rescind $225-million in aid to colleges and students in the current fiscal year. Story on Page 11.

Private colleges are unhappy about the student-aid provisions of a Senate higher-education bill. Story on Page 13.

The recipients of 276 Guggenheim fellowships are listed on Pages 22 and 24.

Few women hold university faculty and research posts in West Germany. Story on Page 15.

Temples and shrines in Japan are crowded with students praying for success in the annual competition to win admission to a university. Story on Page 15.

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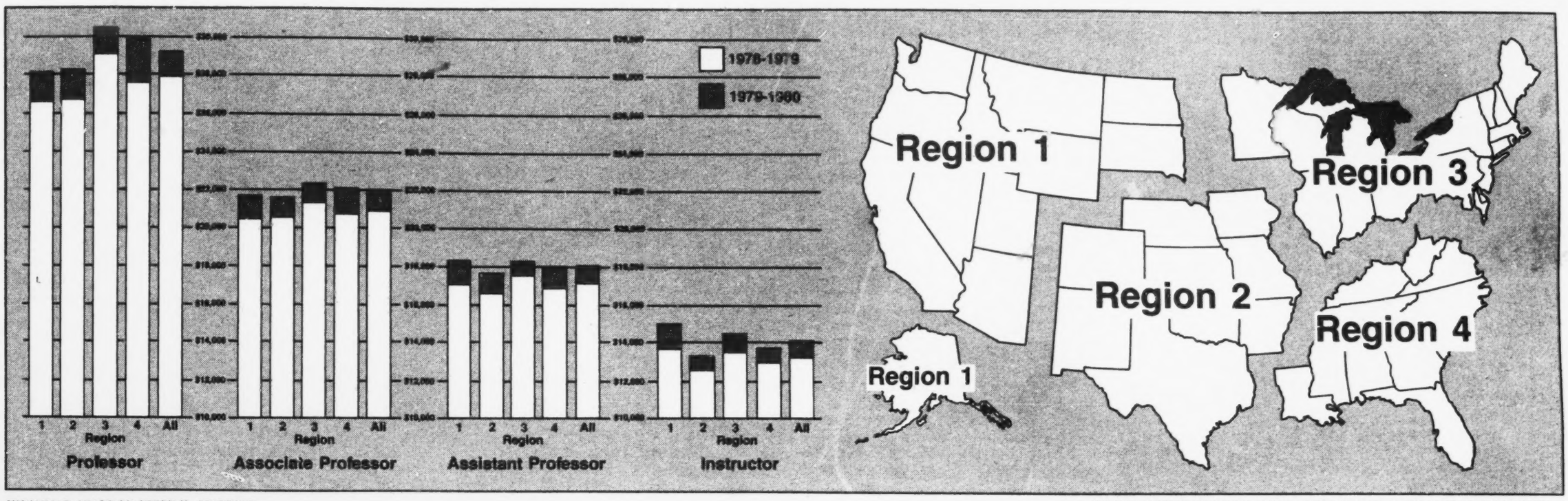
REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN FACULTY SALARIES



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

Pay of Professors at 68 Universities Increases 5.3 Pct.

By Jack Magarrell

The first major survey of 1979-80 academic salaries indicates that this year's average faculty pay is 5.3 per cent higher than in 1978-79. The average increase the year before was 6 per cent.

The 1979-80 study, by the Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University, includes data for faculty members on nine-month contracts at 68 public universities.

Results of the study may differ from national figures that will become available later in the year. Comprehensive salary data are gathered annually from virtually every college and university in the country by the National Center for Education Statistics and the American Association of University Professors.

The N.C.E.S.-A.A.U.P. figures for 1978-79 showed an increase of 6 per cent for faculty members at public universities and 6 per cent for faculty members at all types of colleges and universities.

The 5.3-per-cent increase for this year in the Oklahoma State survey matches the increase shown by national figures for 1977-78, a year in which the cost of living was rising only about half as fast as it is this year.

During calendar 1979, the Labor Department's index of consumer prices rose 14.1 per cent. In the first two months of 1980, the index rose at an annual rate of 18 per cent.

Loss of Purchasing Power

A faculty-salary study reported at this year's meeting of the American Association for Higher Education indicated that the average faculty member suffered a 13-per-cent loss of purchasing power between 1972-73 and 1978-79.

During that six-year period, average faculty salaries rose 38 per cent and the index of consumer prices rose 60 per cent.

The Oklahoma State study shows substantial regional differences in this year's faculty-salary increases.

The highest regional average—and the lowest percentage increase—is in the survey's Region 3 (generally the Northeast), where the average salary for faculty members of all ranks is up 4.7 per cent to $24,291.

In the survey's Region 1 (mostly Western states), the average salary is up 7.4 per cent to $23,174. In Region 2 (mostly Midwest), the average is up 6.7 per cent to $22,492. In Region 4

Continued on Following Page

FACT–FILE

How Much Professors Are Paid

Average salaries, for 1978-79 and 1979-80, by rank and discipline at 68 state universities

Discipline	Professor		Associate professor		Assistant professor		Instructor		All ranks	
	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
Agriculture	$25,748	$27,267	$20,267	$21,745	$17,142	$18,424	$12,727	$13,827	$21,924	$23,182
Architecture and environmental design	25,886	27,644	20,649	22,355	16,835	18,162	14,221	14,905	20,819	22,450
Area studies	26,044	27,956	19,801	21,175	15,896	17,082	13,538	14,980	20,354	22,007
Biological sciences	27,717	29,010	20,843	22,124	17,703	18,372	12,743	13,721	23,031	24,187
Business and management	29,777	31,802	23,428	24,835	19,599	21,090	14,695	15,457	23,777	25,092
Communications	26,423	27,607	20,187	21,400	16,530	17,712	13,492	14,403	20,013	21,120
Computer and information science	37,449	32,953	22,705	24,204	18,586	19,825	14,036	16,273	25,351	24,369
Education	25,955	27,269	20,426	21,679	16,730	17,700	13,311	14,112	20,488	21,619
Engineering	28,423	30,524	22,158	23,276	18,386	19,931	13,744	15,136	24,047	25,639
Fine and applied arts	24,745	25,969	18,983	20,090	15,373	16,203	12,657	13,273	19,283	20,289
Foreign languages	27,121	28,512	19,619	20,521	15,777	16,622	13,215	14,215	20,249	21,294
Home economics	26,169	27,529	20,481	21,721	16,867	17,917	13,211	13,984	18,825	19,991
Law	34,851	37,419	26,639	29,124	22,566	24,045	16,052	15,667	30,721	32,819
Letters	26,766	28,113	19,547	20,585	15,464	16,366	11,878	12,514	19,844	20,881
Library science	25,899	28,336	20,546	22,742	15,869	17,988	12,373	14,548	19,640	22,021
Mathematics	28,863	30,282	20,771	21,846	16,382	17,312	12,504	13,152	22,415	23,553
Physical science	28,718	30,471	20,794	22,278	16,639	17,932	13,124	14,789	24,130	25,727
Psychology	28,513	29,951	20,324	21,268	16,134	17,022	13,548	14,263	22,658	23,932
Public affairs and services	28,897	29,505	22,584	23,396	18,213	19,104	15,009	16,349	22,242	22,597
Social Sciences	28,384	29,546	20,502	21,761	16,383	17,330	13,684	14,077	22,082	23,206
Interdisciplinary studies	27,721	28,297	20,887	21,381	15,575	16,683	14,696	12,890	21,360	21,865
Technological and occupational programs	26,595	26,892	20,558	—	15,977	18,122	12,229	14,759	20,684	19,285
All major fields (except health professions)	**$27,950**	**$29,260**	**$20,916**	**$22,024**	**$17,112**	**$18,044**	**$13,249**	**$14,042**	**$22,077**	**$23,254**

Health-Profession Disciplines

Discipline	Professor		Associate professor		Assistant professor		Instructor		All ranks	
	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
Health professions, general	$30,947	$31,987	$21,831	$22,548	$17,643	$18,854	$15,450	$14,829	$20,282	$22,886
Nursing (baccalaureate and higher)	25,128	27,246	19,972	21,418	16,504	17,472	13,820	14,647	16,880	18,106
Medicine (M.D. degree)	34,745	33,109	23,637	24,679	20,854	21,234	13,332	15,251	26,945	26,002
Occupational therapy	23,025	24,653	18,182	19,830	15,348	16,366	12,900	—	16,996	17,993
Pharmacy	27,291	28,598	21,564	22,886	17,610	18,419	14,703	15,298	21,253	22,507
Physical therapy	24,181	24,087	20,284	20,319	16,735	16,843	11,941	12,022	17,935	17,588
Dental hygiene	30,787	35,500	18,727	21,645	15,300	14,017	12,883	12,756	17,832	17,063
Public health	33,435	28,477	23,521	24,612	18,230	20,244	13,945	14,858	25,728	24,871
Veterinary medicine D.V.M. degree	29,335	30,730	23,849	25,375	20,458	22,200	13,194	14,967	23,659	25,425
Veterinary specialties	27,742	29,337	23,226	25,044	20,889	22,655	13,715	15,772	22,802	25,526
Speech pathology and audiology	26,651	28,990	20,601	22,418	16,625	17,376	12,398	13,565	19,729	21,329
Clinical social work	22,834	26,781	19,703	20,794	16,990	16,830	14,294	15,766	18,794	20,261
Medical laboratory technician	20,573	21,244	20,412	22,465	15,325	15,978	11,668	12,970	15,582	18,017
Other health-professions specialties	26,742	36,516	21,747	26,934	18,172	22,289	13,527	13,900	20,034	28,085

Note: Data based on reports from institutions that are members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. In the 1978-79 study, 71 institutions participated. In the 1979-80 study, 68 institutions participated.

SOURCE: OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

FACT–FILE

Faculty Salaries, by Discipline

1979-80 averages for faculty members of all ranks, based on data reported by 68 state universities

Agriculture and natural resources	
Agriculture, general	$23,077
Agronomy	23,574
Soils science	23,087
Animal science	22,906
Dairy science	23,676
Poultry science	23,748
Fish, game, and wildlife management	22,744
Horticulture	22,487
Agricultural economics	24,210
Food science and technology	23,666
Forestry	22,508
Natural resources management	22,649
Agriculture and forestry technology	24,256
Range management	23,020
Architecture and environmental design	
Environmental design, general	21,856
Architecture	22,534
Interior design	18,679
Landscape architecture	21,887
City, community, and regional planning	23,654
Area studies	
Asian studies, general	22,405
Latin American studies	23,608
Middle Eastern studies	20,710
American studies	20,449
Biological sciences	
Biology, general	23,608
Botany, general	23,647
Bacteriology	25,032
Plant pathology	23,279
Zoology, general	23,196
Pathology, human and animal	32,192
Pharmacology, human and animal	27,410
Physiology, human and animal	26,932
Microbiology	24,506
Anatomy	24,908
Biochemistry	25,528
Biophysics	25,007
Molecular biology	24,071
Marine biology	23,514
Biometrics and biostatistics	27,226
Ecology	24,695
Entomology	23,340
Genetics	25,968
Nutrition, scientific	28,397
Biology, other specialties	23,437
Business and management	
Business and commerce, general	25,283
Accounting	25,158
Business statistics	23,462
Banking and finance	24,793
Business management and administration	25,277
Operations research	22,972
Hotel and restaurant management	23,061
Marketing and purchasing	25,452
Secretarial studies	20,523
Labor and industrial relations	25,555
Business economics	25,448
Communications	
Communications, general	20,329
Journalism, printed media	22,124
Radio-television	20,480
Advertising	21,386
Communication media	19,782
Computer and information sciences	
Computer and information sciences	24,385
Information sciences and systems	25,440
Education	
Education, general	21,409
Elementary education, general	22,203
Secondary education, general	21,715
Higher education, general	26,730
Adult and continuing education	20,348
Special education, general	21,087
Social foundations	23,456
Educational psychology	22,815
Educational statistics and research	25,464
Student personnel	23,242
Educational administration	26,152
Educational supervision	23,555
Curriculum and instruction	21,513
Reading education	24,665
Art education	22,143
Music education	19,427
Mathematics education	23,431
Science education	22,589
Physical education	19,673
Driver and safety education	19,297
Health education	20,940
Business education	21,480
Vocational and technical education	21,701
Agricultural education	22,638
Home economics education	21,677
Education, other specialties	21,775
Engineering	
Engineering, general	22,487
Aerospace engineering	27,830
Agricultural engineering	23,322
Bioengineering and biomedical engineering	26,113
Chemical engineering	27,413
Petroleum engineering	28,181
Civil engineering	25,524
Electrical engineering	26,338
Mechanical engineering	25,961
Metallurgical engineering	27,889
Materials engineering	28,451
Industrial and management engineering	25,269
Ceramic engineering	26,861
Textile engineering	24,549
Mining and mineral engineering	27,549
Nuclear engineering	27,821
Engineering mechanics	26,024
Environmental and sanitary engineering	25,186
Engineering technologies	20,756
Fine and applied arts	
Fine arts, general	20,188
Art	20,313
Art history and appreciation	20,693
Music	20,510
Music, liberal arts program	20,465
Dramatic arts	20,097
Dance	19,078
Applied design	18,269
Cinematography	19,080
Photography	17,629
Foreign languages	
Foreign languages, general	20,440
French	21,754
German	22,533
Spanish	22,666
Russian	21,877
Chinese	20,867
Latin	18,926
Slavic languages	24,080
Foreign languages, other specialties	19,816
Home economics	
Home economics, general	19,604
Home decoration and home equipment	18,877
Clothing and textiles	19,342
Consumer economics and home management	19,593
Family relations and child development	20,335
Foods and nutrition	20,750
Institutional and cafeteria management	18,683
Law	
Law, general	32,819
Letters	
English, general	20,498
Comparative literature	25,286
Linguistics	22,675
Classics	21,552
Speech, debate, and forensic science	20,066
English as a foreign language	19,259
Philosophy	22,273
Religious studies	22,227
Library science	
Library science, general	22,021
Mathematics	
Mathematics, general	23,326
Statistics	25,543
Physical sciences	
Physical sciences, general	23,994
Physics, general	26,314
Chemistry, general	25,437
Pharmaceutical chemistry	25,181
Astronomy	26,221
Atmospheric sciences and meteorology	26,924
Geology	25,108
Earth sciences, general	25,406
Oceanography	25,538
Psychology	
Psychology, general	24,024
Psychology, other specialties	21,611
Public affairs and services	
Community services, general	19,474
Public administration	27,531
Parks and recreation management	20,743
Social work and helping services	22,836
Law enforcement and corrections	21,188
Social sciences	
Social sciences, general	22,306
Anthropology	22,700
Economics	25,535
History	23,054
Geography	22,614
Political science and government	22,998
Sociology	22,440
Criminology	22,418
Afro-American studies	21,193
American Indian cultural studies	16,540
Mexican-American cultural studies	18,279
Urban studies	23,449
Interdisciplinary studies and others	
General liberal arts and sciences	19,390
Biological and physical sciences	23,456
Humanities and social sciences	22,615
Engineering and other disciplines	28,990
Technical and occupational curriculums	
Technical and occupational programs	22,041
Health services and paramedical technicians	
Health services, general	18,882
Nursing	17,596
Mechanical and engineering technologies	
Mechanical and engineering technologies, general	20,119
Aeronautical and aviation technologies	17,241
Civil technologies	22,808
Mechanical and engineering technologies (other specialties)	19,766

SOURCE: OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTE

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